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"LUCKY TIGER."

A Wonderfully Rich Gold and Silver Mine in the Moctezuma District Overlooked by the "Antiguos," Now Attracting Great Attention.

Away beyond the Bavispe river, in the Moctezuma district of Sonora, at a point about forty miles east from the line of the Nacozari railway, among the oaks and pines upon the west slope of the Bavispe mountains, a part of the great Sierra Madre, are situated "El Tigre" and adjacent mining claims, properties of the "Lucky Tiger Combination Gold Mining Company," of Bisbee, Arizona, which on account of the extensive development of a great area of very rich mining ground and the stated and regular shipment through many months of high grade gold and silver ores, have attracted general attention in the mining world.

Recently THE OASIS editor paid "El Tigre," as the camp is called, a professional visit, and after a careful examination he presents the following description of those

GREAT PROPERTIES:

To reach the camp; the railroad is left at Ysabal station, the shipping point, about fifty-two miles south from Douglas. A fair mountain road connects the camp with the railway, crossing on the way the Agua Caliente chain between the railway and the Bavispe river. From that stream the road continues in a southeasterly direction about fifteen miles, steadily ascending and reaching an altitude of nearly 5,000 feet, overcoming more than 2,000 feet from the river. Several miles distant the great porphyry dykes which mark the course of the rich ledges at El Tigre, are conspicuous in the mountain landscape, outlined a little below the crest of the ridge. The denouncements owned by the company cover nearly 200 pertenencias of mining ground, and extend along the ledge

MORE THAN TWO MILES,

(to be exact 2½ miles.) Along that entire distance the ledges are traced, and at all points wherever opened they have yielded very rich gold and silver ores. The ledges are true fissure veins, six to eight feet in width in the porphyry, with good soft gouges against the walls. They run in a general northerly and southerly direction, with a pitch of about eighty degrees to the west. Along the course of the main ledges, known as "El Tigre" vein, are three principal workings.

Beginning from the south the workings commence about 1,000

feet away from the south line of the property, and they consist of three tunnels and two shafts. Shaft No. 1, which is the farthest south, is about sixty feet in depth, going down on the footwall, in good ore all the way. Upon the crest of the ridge, where the ledge crosses about 600 feet to the south of this shaft, the croppings show

NATIVE GOLD.

North of shaft No. 1, a distance of 125 feet, is shaft No. 2, now down about ninety feet, in rich ore all the way down. From the top of shaft No. 2 an open cut runs along the vein fifty feet southward, and it is twenty feet deep or more; and therefrom the entire ledge was removed, six or eight feet. From this cut very rich ores were extracted and shipped, the returns

dumps, and they are constantly accumulating, while in the "backs" already developed in the workings, there are doubtless several hundred thousand tons of such ore in sight ready for stoping. The second grade ores average about 175 ounces silver to the ton, and a fraction of an ounce in gold. It is calculated from careful tests made that the second grade ores will mill

SIXTY DOLLARS PER TON.

Nothing is shipped which will run less than of \$185.00, gold per ton. To give an idea of the output of ores of that quality, it is a fact that mules and burros aggregating 125 animals are constantly engaged in transporting them to the railway.

About 180 feet north of shaft No. 2 is the entrance to Tunnel No. 1, which is vertically 120 feet below

Under present conditions of operation it is too valuable to be extracted. The temptations to steal it would be too great for ordinary Mexican miners, and the loss would be too heavy to permit handling such rock in the ordinary way. So the shaft has been allowed to fill with water, which is the best protection, until a shaft house can be built, and all going in and out thoroughly searched. Mr. Graham, president of the company, showed me a piece of the ore, weighing about a pound, which was about one-quarter native gold, which assayed

SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS

per ton; which came out of this shaft.

About a mile and a quarter north from the "South Main Working" are the north workings which include four tunnels. The first is named the "Tip Top Tunnel," and runs in on the ledge about 100 feet southward, in good ore. Vertically below this tunnel 140 feet, and 150 feet northward along the vein, is Tunnel No. 1. It is now 100 feet into the hill, and is vertically above Tunnel No. 2 a distance of 120 feet.

Tunnel No. 2 cross cuts the vein, entering the hill at the side, turning and running south a distance of 300 feet, where

it is 130 feet below Tunnel No. 1, following the ledge and cutting out the full width, 6½ feet from wall to wall. Upon each wall there is a rich pay streak 12 to 18 inches in width which runs from 400 ounces of silver up into the

THOUSANDS OF OUNCES,

and three to five ounces per ton in gold. All the rock between these two streaks of shipping ore pays between 125 and 175 ounces per ton of silver and a little gold. Immediately north of where this tunnel turns into the ledge is a winze which is now down eighty-six feet. At a further depth of fifty feet it will intersect Tunnel No. 3, which is now in 300 feet, and immediately below this winze. From the eighty-six foot station in this winze a drift has been run twenty feet each way, both north and south. In both drifts and in the winze there is the same formation as that in the tunnel above.—very rich streaks upon both walls, with good milling ore between. In places a third streak comes into the middle of the vein. The winze to the south was being extended to intersect another winze 100 feet distant along the vein, which was at the time of the visit about sixty feet deep, in the same kind of ground as the rest of the workings.

Outside of this tunnel is the largest of the mill dumps, contain-

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OLD CHURCH AT MOCTEZUMA.

averaging as high as \$900.00 American money per ton. It yielded 1600 to 1700 ounces silver, and seven ounces gold, per ton, and selected samples assayed as high as

SIXTY-ONE OUNCES GOLD

per ton. Very rich ores are yet in the bottom of this cut, as the full depth of the rich ore body was not extracted. Although the closest watch was maintained it was impossible to prevent the workmen stealing these rich ores. They pounded them up—their women doing that work,—and washed out the gold in the creek in the cañon below. Two men who worked here are known to have sold in Cananea \$1800 worth of washed gold, which undoubtedly came from that point. The open cut continues under cover a distance of twenty-five feet farther, and becomes a tunnel, which is running south toward shaft No. 1, which it will intersect within fifty feet farther, at a depth of 120 feet from the surface. In all these workings there are about two feet of rich shipping ore upon the footwall, and the remaining four feet of the ledge yield a good second grade of rock which is piled upon the dump to be

SENT TO MILL

when the company erects one, which will be in the near future. Several thousand tons of such ores are already piled upon the various

the collar of the shaft. At the time of the visit of THE OASIS editor the shaft had thirty feet farther to sink and the tunnel the same distance to run in order to make an intersection. Along the foot wall in this tunnel there is also a rich streak of shipping ore two feet wide, and all the rest of the vein, four feet, yields the second grade shipping ores.

Two hundred feet north of the entrance to Tunnel No. 1, and vertically 110 feet below, is Tunnel No. 2 of the "South Main Workings." This is in 400 feet, and, like the workings above, has two feet of

SHIPPING ORE,

upon the footwall, and the usual four feet of second class rock in the rest of the vein. This last described tunnel is near the bottom of a very deep ravine which cuts through the ledge, the latter being traced up both sides the summit of the ridges being 500 to 600 feet above the lower workings. Upon the north side of this ravine two tunnels are following in upon the ledge, one about 300 feet, the other about sixty and they are now beginning to encounter good ore.

Near the summit of this ridge, about 600 yards north of the "South Main workings," is a shaft about sixty feet deep, from which a great deal of very rich gold ore has been extracted and shipped.